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4-Methoxy-*N*-methylbenzamide

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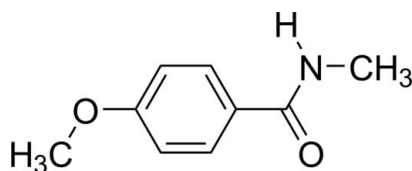
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 293$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003$ Å; R factor = 0.052; wR factor = 0.169; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.3.

In the title compound, $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$, the dihedral angle between the amide group and the benzene ring is 10.6 (1°). In the crystal, molecules are connected *via* $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen bonds, supported by a $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ contact, forming chains along b . These chains are linked by $\text{C}-\text{H}\cdots\pi$ interactions to give a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

The title compound is an important intermediate in organic synthesis. For background to applications of the title compound and the synthesis, see: Lee *et al.* (2009). For bond-length data, see: Allen *et al.* (1987).



Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{C}_9\text{H}_{11}\text{NO}_2$
 $M_r = 165.19$
 Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$
 $a = 8.7350$ (17) Å
 $b = 9.2750$ (19) Å
 $c = 10.719$ (2) Å
 $\beta = 99.83$ (3°)

$V = 855.7$ (3) Å³
 $Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 293$ K
 $0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer
 Absorption correction: ψ scan (North *et al.*, 1968)
 $T_{\min} = 0.973$, $T_{\max} = 0.991$
 3239 measured reflections

1573 independent reflections
 1088 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.042$
 3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
 intensity decay: 1%

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.169$
 $S = 1.00$
 1573 reflections

110 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.18$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.19$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

Cg1 is the centroid of the C1–C6 benzene ring.

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
$\text{N}-\text{H}0\text{A}\cdots\text{O}2^{\text{i}}$	0.86	2.20	2.961 (2)	147
$\text{C}1-\text{H}1\text{A}\cdots\text{O}2^{\text{i}}$	0.93	2.46	3.378 (3)	169
$\text{C}7-\text{H}7\text{C}\cdots\text{C}g1^{\text{ii}}$	0.96	2.94	3.816 (3)	153

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + \frac{1}{2}$; (ii) $x, -y - \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1985); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL*.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: SJ5190).

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supplementary materials

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4-Methoxy-*N*-methylbenzamide

Juan Yuan and Yan-Ju Liu

Comment

Benzamide derivatives exhibit interesting biological activities including antibacterial and antifungal effects (Lee *et al.*, 2009). We report here the crystal structure of the title compound 4-methoxy-*N*-methylbenzamide, (I).

The molecular structure of (I) is shown in Fig. 1. The dihedral angle between the amide group and the benzene ring is 10.6 (1)°. The bond lengths are within normal ranges (Allen *et al.*, 1987). In the crystal structure, intermolecular N—H0A···O2 hydrogen bonds, supported by C1—H1···O1 contacts (Table 1) result in the molecular chains along *b*. These chains are linked by C7—H7··· π interactions to give a three-dimensional network.

Experimental

The title compound, (I) was prepared by a literature method (Lee *et al.*, 2009). Crystals were obtained by dissolving (I) (0.2 g) in methanol (50 ml) and evaporating the solvent slowly at room temperature for about 10 d.

Refinement

All H atoms were positioned geometrically and constrained to ride on their parent atoms, with C—H = 0.93 Å for aromatic H, 0.96 Å for methyl H and 0.86 Å for N—H, respectively. The $U_{iso}(H) = xU_{eq}(C)$, where $x = 1.2$ for aromatic H and N—H, and $x = 1.5$ for methyl H.

Computing details

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1985); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1985); data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms & Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXTL* (Sheldrick, 2008).

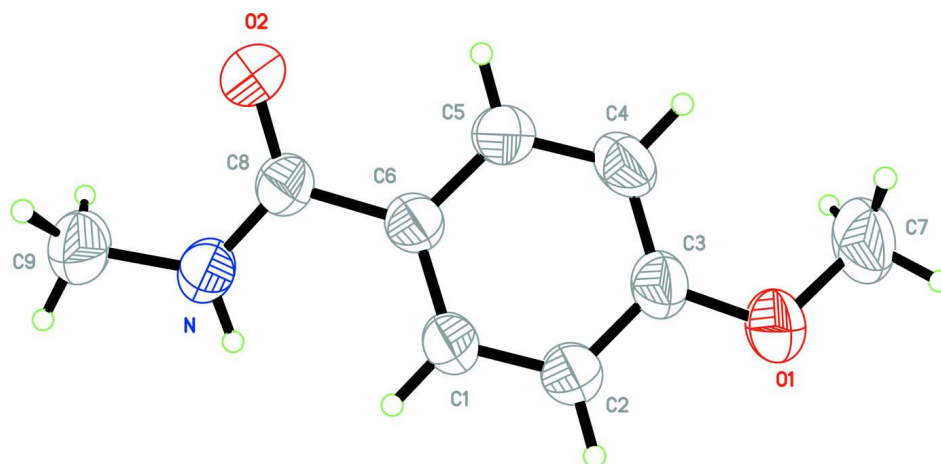
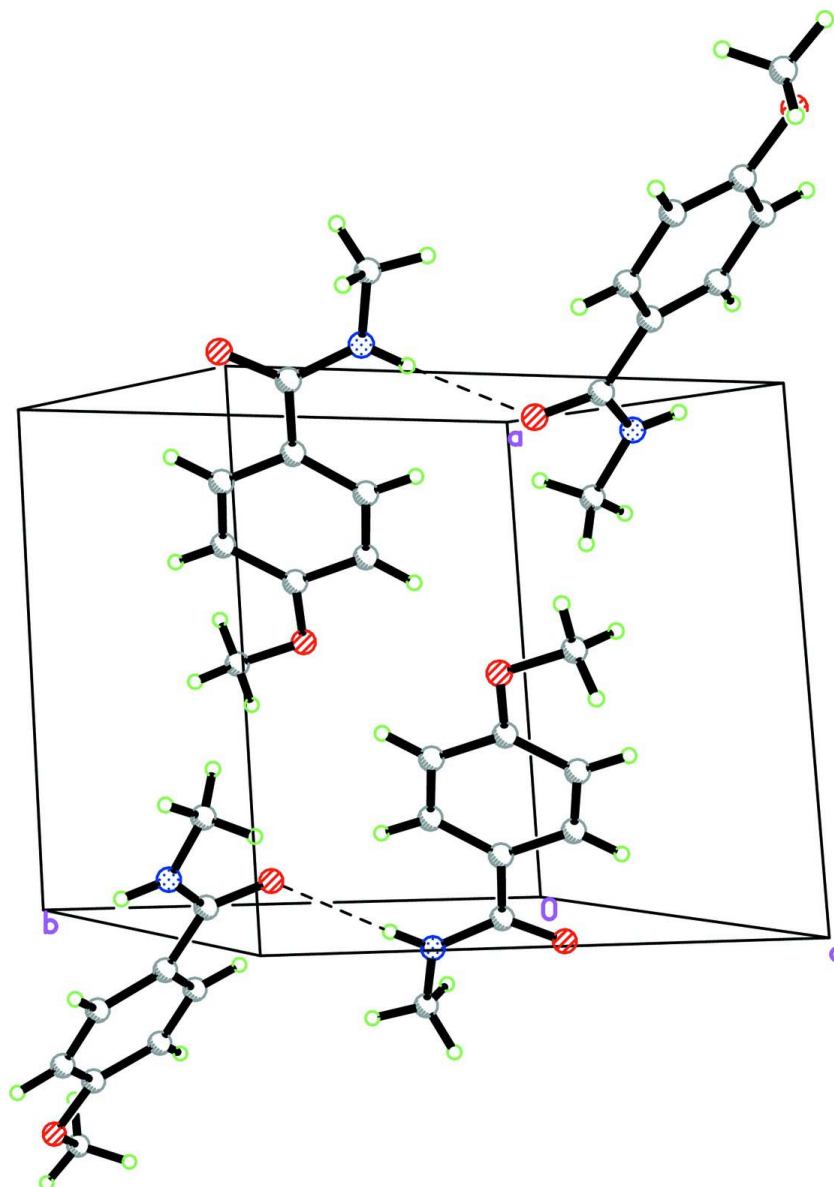


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), with the atom-numbering scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

**Figure 2**

A packing diagram of (I).

4-Methoxy-*N*-methylbenzamide

Crystal data

$C_9H_{11}NO_2$

$M_r = 165.19$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: $-P\ 2_1/c$

$a = 8.7350$ (17) Å

$b = 9.2750$ (19) Å

$c = 10.719$ (2) Å

$\beta = 99.83$ (3)°

$V = 855.7$ (3) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 352$

$D_x = 1.282$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 25 reflections

$\theta = 10\text{--}14^\circ$

$\mu = 0.09$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ K

Block, colourless

$0.30 \times 0.20 \times 0.10$ mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	1573 independent reflections 1088 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.042$
Graphite monochromator	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.4^\circ$, $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.4^\circ$
$\omega/2\theta$ scans	$h = 0 \rightarrow 10$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$k = -11 \rightarrow 11$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.973$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.991$	$l = -12 \rightarrow 12$
3239 measured reflections	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections intensity decay: 1%

Refinement

Refinement on F^2	Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites
Least-squares matrix: full	H-atom parameters constrained
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.052$	$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.1P)^2 + 0.095P]$
$wR(F^2) = 0.169$	where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$
$S = 1.00$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$
1573 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
110 parameters	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.19 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
0 restraints	Extinction correction: <i>SHELXL97</i> (Sheldrick, 2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001 \times F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$
Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods	Extinction coefficient: 0.25 (2)
Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map	

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	x	y	z	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
N	-0.0727 (2)	0.35158 (19)	0.24974 (17)	0.0581 (6)
H0A	-0.0375	0.4382	0.2598	0.070*
O1	0.4704 (2)	0.42231 (19)	0.72531 (15)	0.0746 (6)
C1	0.1914 (3)	0.4288 (2)	0.4363 (2)	0.0641 (7)
H1A	0.1610	0.4937	0.3706	0.077*
O2	-0.0596 (2)	0.12586 (17)	0.32506 (15)	0.0701 (6)
C2	0.3083 (3)	0.4659 (2)	0.5335 (2)	0.0701 (8)
H2A	0.3569	0.5550	0.5321	0.084*
C3	0.3548 (3)	0.3727 (2)	0.63338 (19)	0.0544 (6)
C4	0.2849 (3)	0.2390 (3)	0.63200 (19)	0.0564 (6)
H4A	0.3161	0.1740	0.6975	0.068*
C5	0.1686 (3)	0.2022 (2)	0.5331 (2)	0.0532 (6)
H5A	0.1229	0.1116	0.5328	0.064*
C6	0.1180 (2)	0.2963 (2)	0.43448 (19)	0.0474 (6)

C7	0.5133 (3)	0.3375 (3)	0.8361 (2)	0.0813 (9)
H7A	0.5957	0.3847	0.8921	0.122*
H7B	0.5481	0.2445	0.8131	0.122*
H7C	0.4253	0.3260	0.8779	0.122*
C8	-0.0109 (2)	0.2511 (2)	0.33215 (18)	0.0497 (6)
C9	-0.1962 (3)	0.3222 (3)	0.1440 (2)	0.0700 (8)
H9A	-0.2229	0.4094	0.0970	0.105*
H9B	-0.2857	0.2867	0.1753	0.105*
H9C	-0.1618	0.2512	0.0898	0.105*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
N	0.0653 (12)	0.0475 (10)	0.0548 (11)	-0.0002 (9)	-0.0089 (9)	-0.0047 (8)
O1	0.0820 (12)	0.0739 (11)	0.0562 (10)	-0.0104 (9)	-0.0210 (9)	0.0078 (8)
C1	0.0857 (17)	0.0445 (12)	0.0520 (13)	-0.0056 (12)	-0.0170 (12)	0.0065 (10)
O2	0.0913 (13)	0.0485 (9)	0.0628 (10)	-0.0150 (8)	-0.0085 (9)	-0.0023 (7)
C2	0.0898 (18)	0.0466 (12)	0.0629 (14)	-0.0129 (12)	-0.0185 (13)	0.0059 (10)
C3	0.0585 (13)	0.0559 (13)	0.0445 (11)	0.0014 (10)	-0.0034 (10)	-0.0015 (10)
C4	0.0685 (14)	0.0558 (13)	0.0429 (11)	0.0057 (11)	0.0045 (10)	0.0115 (10)
C5	0.0644 (14)	0.0459 (11)	0.0483 (12)	-0.0041 (10)	0.0065 (10)	0.0011 (9)
C6	0.0575 (12)	0.0411 (11)	0.0427 (11)	0.0032 (9)	0.0058 (9)	-0.0017 (8)
C7	0.0776 (17)	0.106 (2)	0.0522 (14)	-0.0006 (16)	-0.0108 (13)	0.0132 (14)
C8	0.0593 (13)	0.0460 (12)	0.0427 (11)	0.0008 (10)	0.0058 (9)	-0.0059 (9)
C9	0.0688 (15)	0.0703 (16)	0.0630 (16)	-0.0017 (12)	-0.0117 (13)	-0.0018 (12)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

N—C8	1.333 (3)	C4—C5	1.380 (3)
N—C9	1.451 (3)	C4—H4A	0.9300
N—H0A	0.8600	C5—C6	1.384 (3)
O1—C3	1.365 (3)	C5—H5A	0.9300
O1—C7	1.420 (3)	C6—C8	1.492 (3)
C1—C2	1.372 (3)	C7—H7A	0.9600
C1—C6	1.385 (3)	C7—H7B	0.9600
C1—H1A	0.9300	C7—H7C	0.9600
O2—C8	1.235 (3)	C9—H9A	0.9600
C2—C3	1.383 (3)	C9—H9B	0.9600
C2—H2A	0.9300	C9—H9C	0.9600
C3—C4	1.381 (3)		
C8—N—C9	123.30 (19)	C5—C6—C1	117.52 (19)
C8—N—H0A	118.3	C5—C6—C8	119.12 (19)
C9—N—H0A	118.3	C1—C6—C8	123.36 (19)
C3—O1—C7	118.3 (2)	O1—C7—H7A	109.5
C2—C1—C6	121.1 (2)	O1—C7—H7B	109.5
C2—C1—H1A	119.5	H7A—C7—H7B	109.5
C6—C1—H1A	119.5	O1—C7—H7C	109.5
C1—C2—C3	120.9 (2)	H7A—C7—H7C	109.5
C1—C2—H2A	119.6	H7B—C7—H7C	109.5

C3—C2—H2A	119.6	O2—C8—N	121.38 (19)
O1—C3—C4	125.57 (19)	O2—C8—C6	121.26 (19)
O1—C3—C2	115.6 (2)	N—C8—C6	117.36 (18)
C4—C3—C2	118.86 (19)	N—C9—H9A	109.5
C5—C4—C3	119.8 (2)	N—C9—H9B	109.5
C5—C4—H4A	120.1	H9A—C9—H9B	109.5
C3—C4—H4A	120.1	N—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—C6	121.9 (2)	H9A—C9—H9C	109.5
C4—C5—H5A	119.1	H9B—C9—H9C	109.5
C6—C5—H5A	119.1		
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C6—C1—C2—C3	-0.9 (4)	C4—C5—C6—C8	-178.5 (2)
C7—O1—C3—C4	-6.9 (4)	C2—C1—C6—C5	-1.0 (4)
C7—O1—C3—C2	174.2 (2)	C2—C1—C6—C8	179.2 (2)
C1—C2—C3—O1	-179.0 (2)	C9—N—C8—O2	-2.2 (3)
C1—C2—C3—C4	2.0 (4)	C9—N—C8—C6	178.6 (2)
O1—C3—C4—C5	179.8 (2)	C5—C6—C8—O2	-9.3 (3)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-1.4 (3)	C1—C6—C8—O2	170.5 (2)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-0.5 (3)	C5—C6—C8—N	169.8 (2)
C4—C5—C6—C1	1.7 (3)	C1—C6—C8—N	-10.4 (3)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

Cg1 is the centroid of the C1—C6 benzene ring.

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
N—H0 <i>A</i> \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.86	2.20	2.961 (2)	147
C1—H1 <i>A</i> \cdots O2 ⁱ	0.93	2.46	3.378 (3)	169
C7—H7 <i>C</i> \cdots Cg1 ⁱⁱ	0.96	2.94	3.816 (3)	153

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; (ii) $x, -y-1/2, z-1/2$.